

SENTENCE SORT

Directions: Sort the sentences and terms into the example section of the table, providing content examples of the terminology/concepts in the first column.

Terminology	Example
State Goal	
State standard	
WIDA standard	
Overarching Understanding	
Topical Understanding	
Concepts	
Facts	
Content objective	
Language objective	

Copy the next four pages each a different color.

Understand events, trends, individuals, and movements shaping the history of Illinois, the United States and other nations.

Apply the skills of historical analysis and interpretation.

ELLs communicate information, ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Science.

Historical events are not isolated: they are complex and have consequences.

During war, leaders make complex and controversial decisions that reflect their beliefs, values, and perspectives at that time.

complex, controversial, consequences, beliefs, values, perspectives, atom bomb

The United States dropped two atomic bombs on large cities in Japan to end the war in the Pacific during WWII.

Students will complete a graphic organizer identifying the positive and negative consequences of three options related to dropping an atomic bomb during WWII and reach consensus on a course of action.

During team and class discussions, students will use sentence prompts to orally defend their positions about controversies related to the atomic bomb in ways that demonstrate language variety and communication strategies.

Understand the fundamental concepts, principles and interconnections of the life, physical and earth/space sciences.
Know and apply concepts that describe the features and processes of the earth and its resources.
ELLs communicate information, ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Science.
Heat transfer drives all geological and meteorological activity.
Earthquakes and volcanoes under the oceans cause Tsunami's.
Geological, heat transfer, core, mantel, crust, , convection currents, plate tectonics, fault, epicenter, earthquake, volcano, force, motion, tsunami, water displacement, surge
The 2004 tsunami is the deadliest in recorded history.
Students will complete a sequence of events chain graphic organizer to demonstrate the cause of a Tsunami and the sequential changes that lead to destruction of a village.
<p>Students will use the vocabulary in a word bank related to a tsunami along with terms for expressing a sequence.</p> <p>Challenge: Use cause-effect sentence prompts and sequential prompts to express cause, sequence and effect.</p>

Use geometric methods to analyze, categorize and draw conclusions about points, lines, planes and space.

Identify, describe, classify and compare relationships using points, lines, planes and solids.

ELLs communicate information, ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Math.

Shapes are classified based on common characteristics.

All two-dimensional four-sided enclosed shapes are classified as quadrilaterals, but there are different kinds of quadrilaterals based on concepts of parallel and similarity.

quadrilateral, parallelogram, rectangle, square, trapezoid, rhombus, side, parallel, equal, angle, right angle

A square has four equal sides with four right angles.

Students will complete a flowchart to name quadrilaterals by describing right angles, parallel sides or equal sides.

Students will ask questions using the following samples.
“Does it have ____? Yes, it has _____. No, it doesn’t have_____.”
Challenge: Use comparative sentence prompts to compare and contrast the quadrilaterals.

Read and understand literature representative of various societies, eras and ideas.
Understand how literacy elements and techniques are used to convey meaning.
ELLs communicate information, ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.
Knowledge about the characteristics of different genre helps readers construct meaning.
Myths have characteristics common to other narratives, but also contain other story elements unique to myths.
<p>narrative, theme, plot, characters, setting, conflict, resolution, gods, superhuman</p> <p>Challenge: exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, antagonist, protagonist</p>
<p>The main characters in each myth used superhuman powers to solve their problems.</p> <p>Each character was supported by the gods.</p>
<p>Students will complete a narrative organizer from three options to summarize the plot elements of a myth. Retell stories to readers of a different myth.</p> <p>Challenge: Use a Venn to compare and contrast two myths.</p>
<p>Students will pair-read a myth and collaborate to write summary notes. They will use the notes to orally retell the myth and listen to others. Challenge: Say and write the similarities and differences between the myths.</p>

Matching Details with Related Big Ideas

Copy each page a separate color and cut the sentences apart. Put both into one envelope and give to partners. Each person first categorizes his/her own sentences as a big idea or detail (6 of each). Then the partners take turns saying a big idea and matching it with a detail from his/her partner. They use the PDF handout to self assess.

Cotton comes from plants.

The parts of a plant work together to sustain the life of the plant.

Oak trees grow from oak seeds and produce more seeds.

Some people want to buy plants grown without pesticides.

Cactus plants grow in the dessert.

Food comes from different plant parts.

Plants are classified based on common characteristics.

The seeds that weren't watered died.

Plants use air, water, and light to make their own food.

Coyotes bury peach seeds in the soil after they eat the fruit.

Plants change as they adapt to their environment.

There are ways people can help plants to grow better.

Plants benefit people and other animals in many ways: oxygen, shelter, beauty, food and other products.

Roots bring water and nutrients from the soil to the plant.

Plants have a life cycle.

Controversies exist over the use of pesticides and fertilizers to improve plant growth.

Climate and topography influence plant growth.

Carrots are the roots of a plant.

Evergreen trees have needle-like leaves and are always green.

Plants need water, food, air, and places to grow.

The tops of plants take in energy from sunlight.

Plants and animals are interdependent.

The plant bent toward the sun.

The gardener weeded the garden.

Copy the next five pages each a separate color and place the 5 sets in envelopes, one envelope per pair. Partners doing this activity, look over the examples in the handout. They then select a color and rank them from the smallest detail on the bottom to the most inclusive big idea on the top. Partners use the PDF handout to self-assess.

Features and **behaviors** of plants and animals help them meet their needs.

Turtles pull their heads into their shells when they are threatened.

Plants and animals have common needs: **air, water, food, living space, protection**, and a proper **temperature**.

Animals protect themselves in many ways.

There are many cycles in nature.

Water evaporates from bodies of water on the earth, condenses in clouds, forms droplets and falls to the earth again in different forms of precipitation.

Plants and animals have a life cycle.

Frogs lay eggs. In the eggs are tadpoles that grow and change into frogs. The frogs change and grow and lay eggs.

The sun shone, and the puddle dried up.

Any system that is out of balance moves toward balance.

Geography, climate and the topography of a region influence the life of a community.

People use available natural resources to help them meet their needs.

Many farmers on the Great Plains grow wheat.

People form communities to help meet their basic needs and desires.

Many people of the Northwest rely on the lumber industry for their living.

Many workers are involved in producing, processing, marketing, distributing and selling products to consumers.

People exchange work, money, goods and services for work, money, goods and services.

Consumers can purchase and pay for products in many different ways.

Some people use the Internet to buy things they want.

People form communities to help meet their basic needs and desires.

Companies use many advertising techniques to get people to buy their products.

Governments obtain, distribute, maintain, expand and exert power in different ways.

Democracies choose to divide power to protect freedom and individual rights, and ultimate power resides with the people.

The people who have the power in a society make the rules.

While writing the Constitution, the northern and southern states wanted as much power as possible; consequently, they had to make compromises.

Many conflicts between people result from disagreement over how power should be distributed.

There are two representatives from each state in the Senate. The number of representatives from each state in the House of Representatives is determined by population.

All communities have problems to solve.

Change brings about more changes.

Social reform movements usually bring about changes that increase equity in a society.

The Civil Rights movement in the United States helped African Americans secure more rights.

Martin Luther King inspired many people with his “I Have a Dream” speech.